

COLLEGE NOTES

By Hon. W. C. Davis.

Henry Ward Beecher said: "Colleges civilize the hand and put brains into its palms. Give colleges, and you give necessarily everything which manhood can perform. You give that which arouses manhood within men—which inspire them to become inspired. Institutions will develop men are the bosoms of God from which society draws its life."

The founders of our republic seem to have been imbued with this spirit and encouraged the establishment of institutions which would train and develop the minds of the youths of America, recognizing the fact that the citadel of our safety lay in an enlightened citizenship. This same spirit animated those patriots and heroes who liberated Texas from Mexican bondage and tyranny. Millions of acres of the public domain was set aside and consecrated to the education of the Texas youths—from the sale of which land there is today more than \$60,000,000 dollars in the permanent school fund of the state.

To stand at the head of our magnificent school system it was thought wise to establish the "University of Texas" and accordingly the legislature of 1858 passed an act authorizing the establishment of such an institution. However the University

of Texas, yet the same constitution in making provisions for the support of the University and the A. and M. college designates each one separately. In Art. III, Sec. 48, is designated the purposes for which the legislature may levy taxes and impose burdens on the people, one of which purposes is as follows: "The support of public schools, in which shall be included colleges and universities established by the state; and the maintenance and support of the A. and M. College of Texas." Thus clearly differentiating the two institutions. Outside of the appropriations made by the legislature the on- Col. R. T. Milner, governed by a pay revenue received by the A. and M. college is the interest on \$209,000 of state bonds held by the college. In addition to this the college receives about \$65,000 from the Federal government, which can be used only for certain purposes. Then the only money available for permanent improvement, if the governor is correct, is the interest on the \$209,000 worth of bonds held by the college, which amounts to about \$12,500 annually. That the framers of our constitution intended such construction to be placed on the provisions relating to the college is contradicted by the fact

A WAY OUT OF THE DIFFICULTY

CONGESTION AT A. AND M. CAN BE RELIEVED BY USING SURPLUS EARNINGS OF THE STATE FEED CONTROL.

GOVERNOR WILL BE ASKED TO SUBMIT PROPOSITION

If Another Special Session of the Legislature is Called.

By James Hays Quarles, Librarian A. and M. College.

College Station, Texas, Sept., 30.—Accepting as conclusive the construction placed on the constitution by the governor, that no money can be appropriated out of the general revenue for buildings at the A. and M. College of Texas, there is a fund from which the improvements necessary for the accommodation of those who want to attend the school can be provided, and it is up to the legislature to decide whether this will be done.

The second week of the thirty-fourth annual session closed with almost eight hundred boys on the ground. The increase in attendance has been the largest in the history of the College, and the percentage of increase has been larger than ever before—over twenty-two per cent. It has been found necessary to provide additional tents, and the twenty-seven which were first pitched in the establishment of Camp Milner will be added to, forty more having been ordered. If the attendance increases next session in the same ratio it has increased for this session, there will be at least one thousand boys asking admission to the A. and M. College of Texas. It is probably the largest attendance of boys at any state institution. If the law school at the University is excepted, comparison being made with the engineering and academic department of the University. The University shows a larger matriculation, but it includes girls, and it includes also many local students of the city of Austin, a facility that does not exist at the A. and M. College of Texas, because there is no local community to draw from. This is not the first year, however, that the attendance has been larger than there was dormitory room, but heretofore students have been refused admission because of the lack of facilities. When a student is lost in this way, he is lost entirely because he will go to another school, and this session Col. Milner, as president of the College, announced a new policy—that no boy should be turned away—and in pursuance of the policy, the board of directors of the College is providing temporary quarters. These quarters are comfortable, they are sanitary and they are healthful, but they are not such quarters as the state of Texas ought to provide for boys who want a practical education. The boys who come to this school are from every walk of life; they are from the homes of bankers, farmers, merchants, mechanics, etc. Some are here earning their own way, some are paying their way, some have borrowed money, but they are all intent upon finishing the four years course that will fit them for future good citizenship. This college has a complete department of agriculture for the instruction of young men in farming, stock raising, breeding, judging and feeding of live stock, the care of plants, the care and cultivation of trees, budding and grafting etc., and it is the only complete school of this kind in the state of Texas. The teaching of agriculture starts in the public schools of Texas—in the rural school and it must be completed here, if it is completed, and the students are fitted for the practical farming and stock-raising lives they desire to lead. Texas has failed to give the college what is actually necessary for the proper conduct of the institution, and now at a time when hundreds and hundreds of boys are asking for admittance the institution is without sufficient room.

If it could be announced at the beginning of the next session that the college could house all the young men who want to come, it is confidently believed that twelve hundred or thirteen hundred would be entered during the first week.

A way can be provided for more funds for the institution, whether the governor's construction of the constitution is correct or not, and that is from a revenue that it earns by the administration of one of the state laws, by the college. Under an act passed by the Twenty-ninth legislature and amended by the Thirtieth legislature it is required that the sale of concentrated feed stuffs shall be regulated, that all commercial feeding

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stuffs shall be analyzed, that adulteration shall be prohibited, etc. The law regulates the weight. Under this act every manufacturer or importer of commercial concentrated feeding stuffs shall pay a tax of ten cents per ton, or a tax of one half cent per hundred pounds. The tax is represented by a tag, each tag representing a half cent, and being good for the legalizing of a sack containing one hundred pounds of feed. The tax is so slight

The law also provides that mill products shall have the following standard weights:

- Flour 196 pounds per barrel.
- Flour 48 pounds per sack.
- Corn meal, bolted or unbolted 35 pounds per sack.
- Rice bran 143 pounds per sack.
- Rice polish 200 pounds per sack.
- Other feeds made from cereal of any kind 100 pounds per sack.

Acting under this law the state feed

grant, and it has been announced that five million dollars will be spent there in permanent improvements. If the legislature will give the surplus of the feed control money, over the actual expenses of administering the law, the college will have money enough to make the improvements necessary and take care of two thousand boys. The surplus earnings of the feed control between July 12, 1909, and September 1, 1909, were \$2,816.74. In the event there is a special session of the legislature this money will be asked for, and the friends of the A. and M. College throughout Texas, and those who want to send their sons here, will bring pressure to bear on the governor and the legislature to get the money. This money would remove every tent off the campus.



COL. JAMES HAYS QUARLES.

that it does not effect the consumer in any way, but it requires of the dealer that he give full weight and that his manufactured or imported article be up to the standard of purity which it is fed. Even if the consumer pays the tax, it is so slight that it will not be felt at all, and it is worth a half a cent a hundred pounds to a man to know that the feed that he is giving his stock is full weight and is chemically pure. Every manufacturer or importer of such feed stuffs, doing business in Texas, must be registered with the state inspector, and a sample of the article that he offers for sale must be submitted to the state chemist for analysis.

Under the law and its operation there are now 1045 manufacturers and importers registered with the state feed inspector to do business in Texas. During the twelve months ending August 31, 1909, the gross revenue of the state Feed Control was \$53,269.16. This represents 10,657,832 tags at one half cent each; it represents 1,065,783,200 pounds of feed stuffs sold in Texas in that time, or 35,526 car loads.

The month of September, which has just closed, was the largest in the history of the feed control. During that time the gross revenue from the sale of tags was \$8,487.30, which represents 1,697,460 tags, or 169,746,000 pounds of feed stuffs, or 5658 car loads. One mill in Kansas City has bought 135,000 of these tags within the last ten days.

Inspector, Mr. J. W. Carson, and his assistants have been recently paying especial attention to the weights of flour. Several instances of short weight have been found, and the sacks were sent back to be refilled. While there is a heavy penalty attached to the violation of the law, the state feed inspector does not enforce the penalty in the first instance if the manufacturer or importer shows a willingness to right matters and continue right in the future.

Under the law the A. and M. College has had some of the surplus of this feed inspection revenue, after the expenses of administering the law had been paid, but about \$100,000 has gone to the state. Now the surplus over the actual expenses of the administration of the law is to go to the state. From this surplus revenue, the state feed control building is being erected, construction work being now in progress.

If the governor calls the legislature in extraordinary session, and he can be persuaded to submit this question to the legislature, the officers of the college will ask that the surplus money from this feed inspection be allowed to the college. It is not in any sense a state revenue; it is earned by the college, and it is paid by the people who want to see the A. and M. College built up. There are 2416 acres of land in the College property in Brazos county. As it is now, the College can get no money for buildings; buildings are needed. The University of Texas has its revenue from its land

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of Texas was not established until after the adoption of our present constitution in 1876.

Recognizing the importance of giving the youths of Texas a thorough training in the practical sciences the legislature of 1871 passed an act authorizing the establishment of the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Texas, which institution was located in Brazos county, Texas, and the sum of \$40,000 was appropriated to put said school into immediate operation. This institution has had its eras of prosperity and discouragement but has steadily, though slowly, grown and developed. Within the last few years the people of the state have more fully appreciated the great importance of this school, and the legislature has been more liberal in its appropriation for its development.

The Thirtieth legislature appropriated more than \$100,000 for permanent improvements and the institution seemed to have taken on new life. The Thirty-first legislature was even more liberal than the one preceding, but the governor of the state vetoed all appropriations for permanent improvements on alleged constitutional grounds that the A. and M. college is a branch of the University of Texas and the legislature can appropriate no money for same. While the constitution of the state, Art. VII, Sec. 13, says that the A. and M. college is made and constituted a branch of the

that no governor of the state, except the present one, has so construed it. It is a matter of regret that the governor has seen fit to thus cripple an institution which means so much to the development of Texas. The people of Texas do not object to the investment of their hard earned money where it returns such large dividends in developed manhood, fully equipped for the duties of life. To turn our young men away is a reproach to the state. Many, many sons of Texas are now sleeping in tents to secure the advantages offered here. The state must do its duty.

Presided over by that sturdy, popular and splendid type of manhood, triotic and intelligent board of trustees, supported by a loyal alumni, and with the undivided sympathies of the masses of the people, the A. and M. college is entering the most prosperous era of its existence. If the constitution stands in the way, the constitution must be changed.

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